The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Russia wants to bone Turkey.

—New York ballet girls receive $4 a week.

—Three feet of snow has fallen in the mountains near Salt Lake City.

—A Minnesota photographer has sold fifty thousand pictures of the Northfield bandits.

—The good people of South Carolina are full of thanksgiving for President Grant's proclamation.

—The Hartford base ball club has won the second place in the League, the Chicayes being first.

—Pennsylvania has hung more murderers than any other State. It is the Hempire State.—*Graphic.*

—During the year which ended last June seventy-six new newspapers and magazines were started in Japan.

—This dry weather will run off all the servant girls. They are continually being obliged to get up and dust.

—A Springfield, Mass., firm have just received an order for 20,000 army revolvers for the Russian Government.

—It has been demonstrated that the Hell Gate explosion perceptibly shook Long Island for a distance of twelve miles.

—Dr. Holland says: "One tires of talking to fools;" and Mr. Howells wittily adds: "Many good people are tired of hearing the fools talked to."

—For the first time within a year Alexander H. Stephens left his home, and went to the polls on election day. He was the thinnest thing out.

—A Lower Canadian court has decided that reporters are not bound to give up the names of informants on whose statements they base their articles.

—The winds may play on the ribs of a man too poor to buy an overcoat, but he cannot forget he has been to the Centennial, and that gives him comfort.

—The battle cries of the Turkish army must be very enthusing. Think of a general in bag trousers shouting along the line: "Remember Bjuni Djunce."

—There's no idle fiber in Prof. Huxley's composition. He reached Liverpool on a recent Wednesday, and began his lectures at the Royal School of Mines next morning.

—It is announced that the British Government intends to present St. George's House, at the Centennial grounds, to the city of Philadelphia after the close of the Exhibition.

—When anybody is run over in St. Petersburg the carriage is confiscated, the horses are taken for the use of the fire brigade, and the driver is flogged by the police authorities.

—The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, an imposing new edifice on Calverton Heights, Baltimore, but two miles northeast of the city, was dedicated yesterday with solemn religious ceremonies.

—The Empress Eugenie's laces, seized and condemned by the Treasury Department for non-payment of duty, are to be sold in New York to-morrow. The articles include a variety of ladies' goods.

—It has suddenly been discovered that the New York canals are sadly in need of repair, and Tilden's managers are employing good Democrats, who will work for Sam and the reform of the canals.

—Horace Greeley said that the South furnished the brains of the Democratic party. It furnishes its will power also, and would exert it without stint should its candidates ever become safely entrenched in power.

—A rich man in Arnheim, Cal., had a poor man ejected from a house because the rent was not paid; and the poor man's mode of vengeance was to get into the rich man's hallway and die there of smallpox.

—The European "war cloud" has been of great advantage to some of the London newspapers. The daily circulation of the Daily *News* has gone up from 160,000 to 200,000, and the Daily *Telegraph* from 170,000 to 300,000.

—Even the cows have caught the political fever. An Oil City cow, after witnessing a torchlight procession, went off and drank seven gallons of coal oil, lit the end of her tail and paraded around the street bellowing for Hay and Milker.

—Bartholdi, the sculptor, is described by Bayard Taylor as a slender, dark-eyed, amiable, unpretending man of about forty, a native of Alsace, yet of Italian Protestant blood. He speaks four or five languages and is a true artist by nature.

—St. Louis *Republican:* People should not be impatient about the slow election returns from Colorado. When a sheriff has to walk three hundred miles through a sage bush country and carry the returns in his boot-leg all the way, his is no lightning job.

—The manufacture of iron in the West is rapidly increasing in amount. In Chicago alone there are two of the ten Bessemer steel works in the United States, and these made 85,000 tons of the 291,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in this country last year.

—All the Democrats of De Kalb township, St. Lawrence county, New York, are in jail. For years past De Kalb has had but one legal voter of the Democratic ticket, and last week he was sent to jail until after the election. De Kalb will poll an unanimous Republican vote.

—The election will take place two weeks from to-morrow. We would urge on all our business men to make their arrangements so as to be at home to vote. It will be the most important election that has taken place for years, and no man should allow either business or pleasure to prevent him from voting.

—An old English game—hare and hounds—has been revived by the students of the preparatory school connected with the College of New Jersey, Princeton. On Thursday two Maryland lads were the hares, and although the chase led over a rocky country for 16 miles, they were not caught. The distance was made in 2 hours and 18 minutes.

—Theodore Hook once dined with Hatchett at his delightful village of Belle Vue, famous for its culinary completeness. "Ah, my dear fellow," said his host deprecatingly, "I am sorry that you'll not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook; "from a Hatchett one can expect nothing but a chop."

—The Rev. Green Clay Smith, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, made the youngest soldier in the Mexican war. He entered the service when only thirteen years old, and was made a Lieutenant, serving with much credit. During the late war he attained the rank of Brigadier General, and is now pastor of a Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky.

—Mrs. Hayes is an omniverous newspaper reader, and she sees all the abuse that is written about her splendid husband, but she never got mad but once, and that was when she picked up a Kansas paper, with one of those twin atrocities the typefounders send out for Republican papers to put at the head of the ticket, purporting to be portraits of the candidates.

—Mr. Harper, owner of Tenbroeck, the famous race horse, announced on Saturday that he and his friends are anxious to run against Ochiltree either at Louisville or at Lexington for any amount over $10,000 They will allow Mr. Lorillard, Ochiltree's owner, $1,000 for expenes to come out and are willing to have Northern weights up, the race to be run next spring.

—Belknap, on his return to Washington, found himself, by a strange chance, the sole occupant of the hotel 'bus with Hiester Clymer. They were once old friends and classmates at Princeton College. Not a word was spoken by either of them during the ride. They studiously avoided looking at one another. Belknap, for the first time since his acquittal by the Senate, looked embarassed at the akwarkness of the situation.

—Donna Isabel, ex-queen of Spain, has had her cartes de visite distributed amongst the principal officers of the army. But what she cares for above all is the restitution of her civil list. She demands 36,000,000 pesetas ($7,200,000) for arrears. Queen Christina is even more exacting, claiming 40,000,000 pesetas, and moving heaven and earth to obtain it. Their cupidity is only equaled by that of the Confederates who are trying to drain the U. S. Treasury.

—"Madam, have you an old pair of pants for a poor man?" asked a threadbare tramp, as he stopped at a cottage to tell his threadbare story. "No, sir; I have not," said the lady, "and I believe my husband has on the only pair of pants he owns." "Ah, yes, said the tramp; "well, then, I will call again, at night, when your husband is at home." That night the husband locked his pants upin an armory, took down a shotgun, and said, "Let him call, Mary."

—The Emperor of Brazil is about to publish an account of his travels in the Old and New World. The first volume is complete, and contains an account of the Emperor's travels in the United States. The book will be printed in Paris, and the proofs are to be sent to Constantinople. The Emperor has written his story in Portuguese, but it has already been translated into English, French and German, and is to be published in the four languages about the close of the present year.

—The Democrats lost their Secretary of State in Ohio, who was nominated for his own successor. They lost the whole State ticket by a large majority. They lost five of their Congressmen, and carried at least three of the rest by barefaced frauds. They elected a Democratic successor to the Democratic Governor in Indiana, at a loss of 12,000 on their majority. They gained their Congressmen. Yet they are happy, and are issuing congratulatory addresses. Heavens! How much did you expect us to beat you?

FIRST EDITION.

A WHALING FLEET LOST.

Twelve Vessels Abandoned in the Ice.

DEATH OF A NUMBER OF THE MEN.

Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors.

THE STORY OF THEIR MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—The whaling barque Florence arrived this afternoon from the Arctic ocean with one hundred and ninety men on board, being part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleet, twelve of which she reports lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu in the barque Three Brothers. The following is a synopsis of the written reports of the masters of the fleet. On their arrival at Behring's sea they found plenty of ice and extreme weather. But few whales were taken the first part of the season. They commenced taking walruses on June 1st. The ships engaged soon got all they had casks for. Between the 20th of July and 1st of August the ships worked over to the east shore, and so north towards Point Barrow as fast as the ice opened. The bark Arctic was crushed by ice on July 7th off Sea Horse Islands, eighteen miles from land. The crew escaped to shore, and were finally taken on board by the bark Onward, and subsequently distributed among the fleet, Captain Whitney going on board the bark Rainbow. About the 1st of August the fleet, fourteen in number, reached Point Barrow. The Northern Light and Norman staid south, walrussing, and escaped the disaster that followed. They had to stand from Point Barrow several times, owing to the ice standing on shore. On August 14th a breeze from the north and northwest broke up the ice. Whales made their appearance, and now all the ships were actively engaged northeast of Point Barrow, the wind half from the west to northeast, until the night of August 18th, when it began blowing fresh from east northeast. All the ships stood in shore and anchored to avoid drifting with the ice. On the evening of the 19th the wind increased and hauled to the north, bringing the ice on shore, and we all run under the south side of Point Barrow, where we found a ice for four hours, but next morning were obliged to run south as far as Cape Smith. The Rainbow and Three Brothers remained at Point Barrow for the next three days.

The Ships Were Numerous

at Cape South and the ships busy taking some. Meantime the wind set from the west, causing an uneasy feeling. The space occupied by the ships extended seven or eight miles off shore, running along by land south. This kept steadily closing. On the 23d the wind freshened from the west and northwest, and all the ships, except the Rainbow and Three Brothers, who were still anchored at Point Barrow, were surrounded by "drift" ice, beat to the southwest. In the afternoon the wind began hauling south of west, but we still hoped before the ice closed on us to reach the open sea, or at least Sea Horse Islands, where we could find shelter. At sunset the ice stopped our progress. On the morning of the 24th a thick fog set in. At this time heavy ice, packed, reached along the whole coast about two miles leeward, the ships all lying in an open strip of water between that and shore. The Clara Belle lost a rudder, ran near shore, and anchored. The ice closed around her, and a large berg grounded south of her and formed a breakwater, behind which she lay. The barque Florence drifted up to Cape Smith and got under the lee of a grounded iceberg, which proved her salvation. The ships Josephine, St. George, Cornelia, Howland, and the barks Camilla, James Allen and Onward were enclosed by pack ice during the afternoon, and drifted to the northeast between Woody and Refuge Inlets. The ship Marengo, under all sail, got within three ship's lengths of open water, and then the ice closed on her. As we neared Point Barrow the current slackened, and for two days we drifted slowly. The Rainbow and Three Brothers, under Point Barrow, lay in comparative safety,

Watchers of our Distress,

but unable to render assistance. The Marengo, St. George, and bark Acers Barnes each sent a boat ashore, intending to follow with others containing supplies in case of disaster, but owing to the ice starting afresh were unable to do so. On the 20th inst. an officer of the Three Brothers, with a crew, took the wife of Capt. Hawkins, of the bark Acers Barnes, to his ship for safety. Next day the St. George's men attempted to haul a boat over the ice, but were caught in a fog. Thirteen of them got on board the Rainbow and Three Brothers. The others regained the ship, except one, who perished on the ice. Next day the thirteen tried to get back to the St. George, but never reached her. Eleven were rescued by Capt. Owen, of the Three Brothers. The other two were frozen to death on the ice.

A Gloomy Prospect.

The prospect now was very gloomy. The ships were held hopelessly in the ice, and drifting rapidly northeast. On August 28th we reached the end of the bank, the current changed to the east. The ships at Pt. Barrow were no longer visible. The situation was worse than ever, the only hope being an easterly gale. On August 29th we found ourselves off Pt. Sargent. The crew of the Marengo attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. The next day the masters held a council on the Java, and concluded to give up further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already badly "dipped" by ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months' provisions, not enough to last through the winter. After a full discussion, seeing no way out of the difficulty, they decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach land before escape was impossible. September 5th was chosen for the day of starting. The ships were twenty or thirty miles from land, abreast of the head of Smith's Bay. On September 5th, all being ready on board the C. Howland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, James Allen, Acers Barnes and Onward,

The Signal for Departure

was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consisted of one hundred and twenty-five days' rations, bread and meat, a change of clothing and a blanket for each man. Everything else but guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside the grounded ice to navigate the boats southward and so reach the two ships which were supposed to be outside of the "pack." We left at 3 P. M. We would first carry the luggage half a mile or so ahead, then turn and drag the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and there were many holes, which would not bear our weight. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night we camped on the ice about four miles from the ships, and the next evening resumed our march in a blinding snow storm from the northeast. The prospect was most discouraging. Several men became exhausted, and returned toward the ships, where a number of the crews remained, refusing to face the hardship and journey toward land. Of their fate we know nothing. On September 6th we reached a slip of open water, launched the boats, and pulled toward land. All that day and the next we kept working through and over the ice, and at 8 P. M. made land two miles west of Point Sargent. We continued working along the shore, and at noon on the 9th sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. We found the ice all solid beyond, and

The Only Chance of Escape

was to drag the boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as was afterwards proved, of 130 miles. We made sleds and attempted the journey, but on reaching Cape Smith found the bark Florence there. After consultation it was decided that any effort to proceed would be madness, and preparations were commenced for wintering as best we could at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for our food, and work was commenced on a house on the night of September 15th. The ice began to break up before a strong east wind. Next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands and the baggage were put aboard, and we ran down the coast and found the Clara Belle frozen fast in the ice. Her captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water. The Florence was to wait for us. We made Sea Horse Island that night. The next night we made Wainwright's Inlet. We waited there for the crew of the Clara Belle and to get water. On the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Pt. Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Belle, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. Part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St Lawrence bay, where they would stop for water. Both arrived there on the 23rd, and left the next day for San Francisco, and the Three Brothers for Honolulu.

The Abandoned Vessels.

The following is a list of the abandoned vessels: barks Onward and Clara Bell, of San Francisco; ships St George and Marengo, and barks Cornelius, Holland, Jas. Allen and Java, of New Bedford; ship Cauntiar and barks Entine and Josephine, of Boston; bark Acers Barnes, of New London, and the Hawaiian barks Desmond and Artic. The vessels had on board altogether one thousand barrels of oil, besides a large amount of whalebone and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hops can be entertained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board. They are all undoubtedly lost, carried away to the northeast in the immense ice pack which closed on them for miles around.

The Men Left Behind.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The masters of the abandoned Arctic fleet express uncertainty as to the number of men who staid by the ships or returned to them after beginning the homeward trip, but so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that about fifty or sixty were left behind, many of whom were Kanaks.

NEW BEDFORD, October 22.—The loss on New Bedford whalers in the Arctic Sea is nearly $500,000, mostly insured in Boston and New York offices—the Boyleston, New England, Washington and Manufacturers of Boston, and Orient of New York.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sitting Bull En Route for Fort Peck.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The following telegram was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

FT. PECK, MONT., October 13, }
VIA BISMARCK, D. T., October 20. }
To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Big Horn, *en route* for this place. They claim to want peace. What course shall I pursue towards them?

(Signed) THOS. T. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

After consultation with Gen. Sherman, instructions were telegraphed to Agent Mitchell this evening, as follows:

Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the agency. Make every preparation to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

(Signed) S. A. GILPIN,
Acting Commissioner.

Suspicious Actions of Savages.

CHEYENNE, October 21.—Advices from Red Cloud agency of the 20th are as follows: Immediately after the Commissioners left the agency recently, the Indians moved and camped about twenty-five miles away, sending in only squaws and a few "bucks" on issue days to draw rations. They were so far away that no information could be had as to their movements or doings, and doubtless many of them were off on raiding and plundering expeditions. Word was sent to them by Capt. Smith, the acting United States Agent, to come into the agency. To this they paid no attention. Meanwhile Gen. Crook and several of his staff arrived there, and word was immediately sent to these Indians that no more rations would be allowed till they came into the agency where they belonged and remained. Yesterday was issue day, and very few were present. Red Cloud was present, but none of his band, and he refused to receive rations. The ultimatum sent them will not be receded from in the smallest degree, and unless it is complied with, trouble is anticipated. Lieut. Chase, with one hundred cavalry, left Ft. Russell yesterday to intercept the raiding parties operating in the vicinity of the Chuz.

The Red Man Cutting Telegraph Wires

CHEYENNE, W. T., October 22.—The telegraph line to Fetterman, which has been down since the 16th, proves to have been the work of Indians. Communication was re-established with that point to-day.

A Train Attacked.

On the 13th a Government supply train was attacked by Indians between Fetterman and Laramie. T. N. Coleman, wagon master, was seriously wounded in the ankle, and several horses were killed. Four Indians are reported as having been killed or wounded. A trail of cattle recently crossed the Platte fifteen miles south of Fetterman, going northeast. They are the cattle stolen near Laramie Peak, and being driven to Canada for the winter's subsistence. John Atlers, who was wounded by Indians near Bridger's Ferry, on the 6th inst., died in the hospital at Fetterman to-day.

THE "SOLID SOUTH."

Georgia Testing the Constitutionality of Attorney General Taft's Order and the Enforcement Act.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A *Herald* Atlanta special says: Governor Smith has submitted to the Attorney General of Georgia the question of the constitutionality of Attorney General Taft's order, and the Enforcement act. It is an open secret that the State Attorney General believes both unconstitutional, and will decide, whereupon the Governor will instruct the Georgia militia to obey no orders except from their own commissioned officers. This will be construed to relieve any citizen of Georgia from becoming a part of a posse when called upon by the United States deputy marshals.

Gen. Hampton's Advice to Georgians.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 22.—Gen. Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrests, but to submit quietly to everything. If United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country.

The Disturbances in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, October 22.—Rioting demonstrations of negroes, generally supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various points of Charleston county. A second demonstration of armed negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, is causing great alarm to the white residents, who will petition General Ruger for troops.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Full Official Returns.

COLUMBUS, O., October 21.—Full official returns of the late election received by the Secretary of State, and furnished by him this evening are as follows: On Secretary of State—Barnes, 318,175; Bolf, Democrat, 311,220; Chapman, Prohibition, 1,865; Barnes' majority, 6,955. On Supreme Judge — Boynton, Republican, 318,750; Finck, Democrat, 309,133; Gage, Prohibition, 2,065; Boynton's majority, 9,617. On member of Board of Public Works—Evans, Republican, 318,241; Clough, Democrat, 310,348; Schumaker, Prohibition, 2,104; Evans' majority, 7,893.

The majorities on the Representatives elected to Congress are as follows: First District, Sayler, Democrat, majority 670; Second District, Banning, Democrat, 75; Third, Gardner, Republican, 496; Fourth, McMahon, Democrat, 96; Fifth, Rice, Democrat, 2,895; Sixth, Cox, Republican, 1,915; Seventh, Dickey, Democrat, 1,341; Eighth, Keifer, Republican, 3,738; Ninth, Jones, Republican, 793; Tenth, Foster, Republican, 270; Eleventh, Neal, Republican, 574; Twelfth, Ewing, Democrat, 5,086; Thirteenth, Southard, Republican, 3,064; Fourteenth, Finley, Democrat, 5,587; Fifteenth, Van Vorhees, Republican, 593; Sixteenth, Danford, Republican, 2,252; Seventeenth, McKinley, Republican, 3,304; Eighteenth, Monroe, Republican, 3,304; Nineteenth, Garfield, Republican, 8,663; Twentieth, Townsend, Republican, 3,373.

The James Brothers.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The *Journal of Commerce* of Kansas City, speaking of the release of Goodwin, brought here under the supposition that he was Frank James, gives the following account of the deception made a mistake in arresting him: The James boys were in the vicinity of the place where Goodwin was, and had been tracked there three days before. They staid at a man's house in that neighborhood. The woods in the vicinity were picketed, as there were men enough within hailing distance to have rescued Goodwin had it been necessary, but the wrong man was to them a happy accident. The arrest alarmed the friends, and the "boys" in the meantime were removed. The detectives had traced the James boys to that neighborhood, and it was through the talk of Dr. Norland about Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for our food, and work was commenced on a house on the night of September 15th. The ice began to break up before a strong east wind. Next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands and the baggage were put aboard, and we ran down the coast and found the Clara Belle frozen fast in the ice. Her captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water. The Florence was to wait for us. We made Sea Horse Island that night. The next night we made Wainwright's Inlet. We waited there for the crew of the Clara Belle and to get water. On the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Pt. Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Belle, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. Part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St Lawrence bay, where they would stop for water. Both arrived there on the 23rd, and left the next

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in the East.

Russia's Ultimatum to the Turks.

The Concentration of Ten Russian Army Corps Ordered.

Capitulation of Medun to Montenegrins.

A Three Days' Battle Between Turks and Servians.

THE WAR.
England's Programme.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A special from London says England has decided to leave the Ottoman Empire to its fate. She will hold Constantinople to the last extremity, but the territory can be divided up among whatever nations are able to subdue and hold it. If Russia now crosses into Balkans, the hour of the Turk in Europe has come. England's plan is to make Constantinople a second Gibraltar. Her Majesty's cabinet on Thursday night resolved that the invasion of Turkey by Russia shall be the signal for the occupation of Constantinople by 80,000 men, and the movement of the whole fleet of iron clads, now in Besika Bay, to the Golden Horn. To provide for such an emergency transports will at once carry three corps of regulars to Malta, where enormous quantities of military stores and provisions have been accumulating for months past. Should non-belligerent powers, such as Germany, Austria and France, oppose, Great Britain's policy will be the occupation of Egypt, a course rendered necessary by the vital importance to Great Britain of the Suez Canal. Some prominent Englishman says the Khedive would be willing to hold his title under the sovereignty of the English throne, much the same as the Royal Princes of India. The command of the British forces in the East has been assigned to Major General Sir Charles William Dunbar Stavely, K. C. B., an experienced Indian officer. One hundred and fifty half-pay officers of the British army have applied for permission to join the Turkish forces, so bitter is the hatred of Russia.

Only a Bohemian's Story.

LONDON, October 21.—A story that the British Cabinet, at its meeting on Thursday last decided to occupy Constantinople with 30,000 troops, supported by a heavy fleet, the instant that Russia invades Turkish territory, and that if Germany, Austria or France should oppose this step, it would be the policy of Great Britain to occupy Egypt, was set afloat here yesterday by a Bohemian, who unsuccessfully offered it for sale at two guineas to newspapers and news agencies, who stated that he received it from Lord John Manners. The best evidence that England does not look for hostilities is found in the further prorogation of Parliament.

PARIS, October 21.—It is stated England has replied to Russia that as she has already supported a six months' armistice, she cannot now recommend one of six weeks, but she will not oppose it. No power appearing willing to take the initiative, the question rests between Turkey and Russia. A solution can thus only be looked for at Constantinople. Diplomatic circles still hope for a pacific settlement.

Germany and the Armistice Question.

BERLIN, October 21.—The *National Zeitung* states that Germany has defined her position upon the armistice question as follows: She is indifferent whether an armistice of six weeks or six months is granted, therefore her interposition with the object of bringing about an understanding between the powers on this particular question can avail little. But, on the other hand, Germany never fails to recognize that the object to be arrived at is the restoration of an understanding between the powers with the view of procuring a durable peace.

A Montenegrin Victory.

LONDON, October 21.—A dispatch from Ragusa says Medan has capitulated to the Montenegrins, who hold the Turkish garrison of 3,000 men as prisoners of war. The Montenegrins have also taken the guns and ammunition of the Turks.

Conference at Constantinople.

LONDON, October 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the ambassadors of the powers met yesterday at the residence of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador. It is believed they agreed on common action for procuring an understanding with the Porte regarding an armistice and conditions of peace.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The report is current here that the powers have again collectively urged the Porte's unconditional acceptance of the Russian proposals.

Russia's Ultimatum

A dispatch from Vienna says Russia has presented to the Porte an ultimatum, embracing in substance the following points: First, a six weeks' armistic unconditionally, second, administration autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina; third, execution of reforms under the supervision of commissioners named by the great powers and to be protected by an armed foreign force.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says he was mistaken about the powers which had declared their acceptance of the six months' armistice. Austria, France nor Italy have not notified the Porte of their adhesion to that proposal, although none had objected to it. England alone, therefore, took formal action in its favor. The effect of this is that all the powers except England remain in a position to urge the Porte to concede the Russian demand. On the other hand it seems certain that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria. The announcement that the Czarwitch will visit the courts at Vienna, Berlin and London seems to indicate that Russia is hesitating to act separately. Anyhow the mission of Col. Detashkoff, the Czar's adjutant, to the Emperor of Austria fared no better than that of Gen. Sumarakoff, and the weight of the evidence goes to show that the other powers regard England, taken up an expectant attitude in the face of Russia's warlike preparations; for there is also a contradiction of the Russo-Italian Alliance from several quarters, including an inspired dispatch from Rome, which says, contrary to rumor, Italy up to the present maintains an attitude of reserve. Prince Bismarck is still at Varzin. The Emperor of Austria and Count Andrassy are at Pesth, and the Russian court at Lavidia. At Belgrade it is declared that the Czar's return to St. Petersburg will be the signal for the entry of the Russian army into Bulgaria.

A special from Vienna says two large clubs of the Constitutional party in the Austrian Reichsrath, the club of the Left and club of the Progressionists, held a sitting yesterday on questions to be put to the Ministers respecting the attitude of the Government upon the Eastern question. The majority of the clubs declare against any intervention, occupation or annexation whatever. Some objections as to the competency of the Reichsrath in foreign affairs, hitherto reserved to the deliberation of the Austro-Hungarian delegations, were overruled.

Fighting Before Saltschar.

In the Servian camp (according to the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) the idea of peace is scouted. The fighting continues before Saltschar. The Servians under General Doctorff (General Tchernayeff's new chief of staff), are endeavoring to drive the Turks from their positions there. The Servians considerably outnumber the Turks, but have not effected anything yet.

The Missionaries.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a long statement, which, it says, is by a person fully entitled to speak on behalf of the whole body of American missionaries in Turkey. The writer says: The Protestant missionaries do not hesitate to say that the Turkish Government affords a better assurance of religious liberty than some forms of Christian rule which might replace it. The missionaries have also no fear of Russian ascendency that they have requested me confidentially to lay before the German Government certain proofs of Russian intolerance, and to solicit Germany to secure from Russia guarantees for religious liberty before consenting to the dismemberment of Turkey or Russian occupation. The missionaries appealed to Germany because America's policy of non-intervention in European affairs precludes her treating the question by diplomacy.

An Understanding Demanded.

VIENNA, October 21.—The Ministerial Centre party of Reichsrath to-day laid on the table an interpellation signed by one hundred and twelve members, declaring that an understanding between Austria and Russia on the Eastern question is indispensable.

BELGRADE, October 21.—General Tchernayeff has transferred his headquarters from Deligrad to Kaonik.

No Faith.

LONDON, October 21.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: We have no faith in the negotiations nor in the reported understandings between the powers, and do not believe any of them have abated their pretensions, laid aside their jealousies or modified their policy. The article concludes as follows: The best sanguine view is at present the safest. We shall do wisely in believing there is not yet any such concert or understanding between the powers as may ensure Europe against the worst consequences of a war between Turkey and Russia.

Montenegro Evacuated by Dervish Pasha

RAGUSA, October 21.—Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The levy *en masse* which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only three hundred men responding.

Russian Troops Concentrating.

VIENNA, October 21.—Intelligence received here states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. Grand Duke Michael Nicoljevitca, brother of the Czar, will take command, and, it is said, his staff has already been formed.

The *Pesther Lloyd* says: "Peace, even now, is still possible; but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 21.—Friday's article in the London *Times* and the statement that England was averse to rendering military assistance to the Porte have produced a considerable impression here. It is certain that after the Sultan has received General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador, there will be fresh deliberating at the Divan.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade reports that in the fight near Saitschar the Turks gained the day, having captured Bolewatz. Should the Turks make good their double advance on Paratkin, the Russo-Servian army would be placed in a serious position. The affair is not yet decided.

A Three Days' Battle

LONDON, October 23.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says the Turkish forces in Servia resumed the offensive on Thursday, and a battle began, which lasted three days. It consisted of two distinct operations, one in front of Saitschar and the other on positions commanding Deligrad. In the latter movement the Turks captured on Thursday thirteen redoubts, great quantities of arms and many prisoners. The fight was long and bloody. The Turks continued to advance, and on Saturday there was further fighting. Hafiz and Abdul Pashas opened fire before D'Junis, and Fazil Pasha shelled Alexanitza. The Servian forces at D'Junis, under Horvatovich, were routed with great loss. There are fears that D'Junis, which is the key to the road through the Morava valley, will fall into the hands of the Turks.

The Situation Painfully Uncertain.

LONDON, October 23.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says the diplomatic situation is still painfully uncertain. The preparations for war continue. So does the Russian immigration. He is assured on good authority that twenty-two thousand Russians are recorded by name as having come to Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Medium.

LONDON, October 21.—The case of Dr. Slade, the American medium, and his assistant, has been adjourned till Friday next. It seems probable, from the course of the proceedings, that the case will be sent before a jury.

AFRICA

Dahomian Outrages.

LONDON, October 21.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to October 5th announce that the Dahomians are threatening Grandopoo. They have taken two adjacent villages, killing all the men and carrying off eighty women and children.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Irish Centenary Address.

Several days ago the President, by a written communication, informed Hon. Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power that the Centenary address of the Irish subjects of Great Britain should be presented through the British minister, and not as was proposed, directly to him. The action of the President was in accordance with the etiquette usually observed on such occasions, without regard to any reflections in the address on the Government of Great Britain.

Fearful Hurricane.

HAVANA, October 21.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the island is interrupted, and lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. There are signs of another hurricane. In this city several buildings were severely damaged, and many trees in the public park are blown down. One of the walls of the new theatre now constructing were leveled with the ground.

KEY WEST, October 21.—The gale of yesterday broke before midnight. The wind attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour. The steamer City of Houston, from New York, for Galveston, is ashore, but may get off. The passengers were saved. Mr. Albury, a passenger, died last night. The steam tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia for Galveston, is thought to have broken up.

Tweed's Sojourn in Cuba.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The *Herald* publishes an account of Tweed's sojourn in Cuba. It appears he, with his companion, Hunt, suddenly landed on the coast of Santiago, where Tweed was detained until July 25th, for the purpose of investigation by the Spanish authorities of his passport under the name of John Secor, from the American State Department, which bore a date early in April, some four months after the escape from Ludlow street jail. The escape to Vigo and arrest there are well known. Hunt is now said to be Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Maginnis, of New Orleans, with whose appearance a photograph of Hunt agrees perfectly.

Thanks to President Grant.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The Union League Club to-night passed resolutions of thanks to President Grant for his earnest efforts to protect South Carolina from domestic violence, and to secure the exercise of the free enjoyment of the rights of suffrage. Thanks were also tendered to the loyal press of the country for its able and manly vindication of the preservation of the law and liberty from the abuse of sectional influence and partisan corruption.

African M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—The Board of Bishops of the African M. E. Church convened in this city in annual session to-day. The object of the meeting was to arrange details and fix a programme for their annual visitations to the different churches under their charge, and to confer with the boards of education, missions, finance and publication, which bodies were also in session.

Centennial Admissions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The cash admissions to the Centennial to-day were as follows: At 50 cents, 72,150; 25 cents, 821. The cash receipts of the week just closed are the heaviest of the Exhibition, the number of admissions footing up 614,725 at 50 cents each.

Bold Robbery.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The schooner Joseph Marsh was boarded on Friday night in Long Island Sound, between Ricker's Island and College Point, by nine masked desperadoes, who overpowered and robbed the crew of everything valuable and escaped.

Yellow Fever Deaths.

SAVANNAH, October 21.—The total number of interments to-day was eleven, of which five were from yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, October 22.—The interments to-day were seven, three of which were yellow fever.

Address by Hon. J. G. Blaine.

DETROIT, October 21.—Hon. J. G. Blaine addressed a large meeting at the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad depot in this city this afternoon upon the political issues of the day.

Steinway's Victory and Laurels.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, shows *conclusively* that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, viz.:

"*For greatest concert capacity in Grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and promptness of mechanism; also, moral disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frame.*"

The report then minutely describes and emphatically endorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Referring to Steinway's exhibits in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames and patent tubular actions, the report further states:

"The articles of composite metal show *the highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 lbs. per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape possess an *unequalled degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack of said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments."

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BROWNSVILLE.

Grand Republican Demonstration —Torchlight Parade—Speeches.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 22, 1876.

The largest Republican torchlight procession and mass meeting held at Brownsville for years, occurred on Saturday night. Nearly six hundred voters were in line, bearing torches, and a vast assemblage of people filled the streets. The residences of Republicans along the line of the procession were illuminated, and a splendid display of fire-works was made. Addresses were made to the assembled multitude by Mr. Minor, of Uniontown, and J. Vannote, of Pittsburgh. Our people are greatly encouraged. It is contemplated to have, between this and election, three mass demonstrations—one each at Connellsville, Uniontown and Brownsville. The Republicans of that active region are thoroughly alive.

S.

Steamship Seized.

MONTREAL, October 21.—The steamship

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110½.

IT IS believed that a six weeks' armistice has been agreed upon, and that the danger of a European war has passed, at least for the present.

GENERAL HARRISON, and all the representative Republicans of Indiana, have absolute confidence in carrying the State for HAYES and WHEELER in November.

THE Democrats are rolling up a heavy registration in New York,—an evidence of their purpose to carry the city by a fraudulent majority, large enough to save them from the Republican majority in the balance of the State. There should be an immediate and close canvass of the registry lists, that the frauds may be detected, and the votes challenged at the right time.

SATURDAY was one of those balmy Indian Summer days, that are the very perfection of delightful weather. It would seem that our preliminary cold spell has passed, and that we are to look forward to a better season, as to temperature. This over,—and it usually lasts but a brief time,—and we may expect the rigors of fall and winter. This is, therefore, the season for enjoyment,—while the temperature is so even and mild. Yet as a reminder of approaching winter, it should be made a season of preparation.

IT may be a question whether our home journals are partial in dealing with Presidential estimates, but certainly Canadian journals have no reason to be. The Toronto *Globe* has been considering the Presidential question as modified by recent elections, and it concludes: "If the full party vote go now for HAYES, there is little doubt but that he will be the new President, and the likelihoods of this being the case are considerably greater than they were three months ago. It would be foolish to be over-confident as to which way the victory will go. We believe that the Republicans will be victorious, and it will be best in most ways that they should." An unprejudiced spectator can see a cat jump with tolerably clear vision, and the *Globe's* testimony on this point is admissable.

THE parade on Saturday evening was a grand affair, and attracted a vast number of spectators. We appreciate the value of such processions, but feel that the time has come when the more serious part of the work of the canvass should have the fullest attention. Block committees should be at their work, and should know accurately whether they can rely on the votes of their blocks, and whether any improper parties are lurking around, awaiting the opportunity to vote. We have intelligence of quiet preparations to put in improper votes, and a most thorough canvass of every block should now be had. A few large meetings in prominent parts of the city, those pleasant evenings, would do good. This, with the work of the marching clubs, will complete the work of general interest.

THERE are rumors of a purpose, on the part of the Democracy, should they control the counting of the Presidential vote, and should it be sufficiently close to answer their purpose, to throw out enough Republican States to give the election to TILDEN. The report would be preposterous, were it not that similarly desperate methods have been resorted to by that party in emergencies. It is not, however, so certain that the House will be allowed to canvass the votes. The joint resolution, under which Congress has previously operated, for a number of years past, has not been adopted by the present Congress, and should it not be, the President of the Senate will do the counting, in the presence of the Senate and House. This will obviate all danger; but the fact that the subject has been under discussion shows the desperate spirit of the Democracy.

IN estimating the probabilities of the Russo-Turkish war, it is well to remember that both powers have a large population to draw armies from—Russia, however, having the larger population and the best prepared army. The grand total of her population is 85,686,000, out of which she can place an army in the field a half larger than any other nation in the world. Her military situation is superb. Russian Poland stands like a great fortress between Austria and Germany. Her armies could be launched upon Europe in a very few hours, while the approaches to her own territory are fortified at every point. From the Black Sea her navy could sweep down upon the Mediterranean. The mobilization of her army commenced some weeks ago. To-day her troops are swarming on the Turkish frontier. She has enlisted Persia, Wallachia, and the minor powers upon her side. The friendly relations between Russia and Austria lead to the supposition that in the meantime that power will remain neutral. Italy will act as her interests dictate. France proclaims a strict neutrality. What Germany will do it is a little difficult to foresee. That Bismarck will follow the wishes of the London *Times* and enter upon the struggle at once is unlikely. The chances are that he will await the turn of events, and step in when it becomes certain that Germany alone has the power to curb the belligerents.

A NEW feature in *Life* Insurance, to us, at least, is now developing considerable attention in England. It is that of insuring unsound lives—that is, persons not acceptable to other Life Insurance Companies. The system is not new, by any means, but attention is attracted to it, because of the prosperity of companies of this kind. It is now proposed to start a company of that character in this country. Says a paper devoted to life insurance: "A life insurance company for the insurance of unsound lives should be started in this country under the auspices of the Chamber of Life Insurance. It should be conducted on scientific principles by practical adepts, availing themselves of all the light and guidance to be obtained from the experience of American and foreign companies. All our leading life underwriters should sustain it in order that the experiment might be carried through, and the full benefit of prolonged and extensive experience in this branch of insurance be reaped by the life underwriting interest of the United States. That this specialty will eventually be made a success in this country as well as in England, no intelligent life underwriter will question, but we are losing much valuable time by delay." There are many persons, whose probable duration of life is as great as that of healthy persons, but the fact of some lurking disease, or hereditary tendency to it, operates against their acceptance in regular companies. It is such cases that the new system is designed to meet.

TILDEN'S TRICKERY.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is destined to be recorded in fame, not as President of the United States, but as the most remarkable, not to say infamous railroad wrecker known. We have referred to several cases, at different times. Another, the "Peninsula Railroad," has recently come to light that possesses new, but characteristic features. As summarized by the Chicago *Tribune*, the story is as follows: Mr. CHARLES T. HARVEY was the projector of the Peninsula Railroad, had secured a land-grant of about one million acres, and expended a large sum of money in surveying and necessary preliminary expenses. He then found that he had not sufficient means to complete the project, and Mr. TILDEN stepped forward to take it off his hands. HARVEY placed the whole project in TILDEN's control; the latter did not pay a dollar for the land-grant nor risk a dollar of his own, but he entered into an agreement that HARVEY should have the privilege of taking one-fourth of the stock and bonds at the rate of $25 per share for the former and 75 per cent. for the latter. At the rate which TILDEN realized on the stock subsequently, after the consolidation with the Northwestern, this agreement would have yielded HARVEY $1[illegible]. HARVEY never got a dollar of this amount. The agreement which TILDEN had with him closed by the latter's pledging his "sacred honor" for its faithful performance. HARVEY, after making desperate efforts to get some satisfaction out of TILDEN, put this agreement into the hands of a Chicago lawyer (now deceased), who proceeded to New York to get a settlement. TILDEN dined and wined the lawyer, and had him appointed to a legal position in the Northwestern Railway Company, and during the lawyer's stay in New York borrowed the agreement, pledging his "sacred honor," for the purpose, as he said, of "refreshing his memory." Mr. HARVEY never saw the agreement afterward. In other words, he was first swindled by TILDEN, and then betrayed by the attorney whom he had engaged to enforce TILDEN to make reparation. Such is the statement, as is made upon what is deemed reliable authority.

When the story was first published, it was believed by Mr. TILDEN's friends to be false, and Mr HARVEY, who resides at St. Albans, Vermont, was written to as to its correctness. He replied, stating he had not given the statement to the public, but that it was true in every particular. Further, that TILDEN made, out of the transaction, about $1,371,662, and this in one of the years when he was paying tax on $15,000. It may be said that such statements are *ex-parte*, and therefore not to be trusted; but the truth is, we have had so many of them,—none being fairly cleared up. Hence the tendency to believe, and properly, too, in the general truth of them all. Mr. TILDEN certainly stands in the presence of very grave accusations, that are substantiated by the testimony of reputable parties. Thus they are deserving at least of attention; and as they all look in one direction,—that of making money by wrecking railroads,—the culpability is all the more tangible. Further, we hold that in no other way than this can his sudden accumulation of wealth be accounted for. Still further, Judge SINNOTT admits his familiarity with large railroad transactions, but affirms his honesty. It is an old adage, that where there is smoke, there is fire; and as TILDEN is admitted to be in transactions such as we have mentioned, and to have made large amounts of money, it is also believable that he did not in every case act fairly. The evidence already accumulated establishes the belief that he swindled the Government, if he did not commit perjury. In the case referred to above he is simply a *thief*, securing, on pledge of honor, a valuable paper, and failing to return it. We give the statements as they are promulgated. Our readers can determine their value and his standing.

OUR DEBT PROBLEM.

The discussion of the European war probabilities, has called forth an expression that clearly shows, that in the monetary bearings of the war, the same idea is entertained that we have taught, as to finances, for a long time past. Says the New York *Tribune*, referring to the effect of the war on our material prospects: "If we can sell larger quantities of our products, or moderate quantities at higher prices, we shall reduce our debts abroad, and the price of gold should decline." It might have said, "the price of gold *will* decline," under the circumstances named. We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that a return to specie payments, and the rapid development of prosperity in this country, largely depend on our paying the debts we owe abroad. The philosophy of this is perfectly palpable and clear. Our debts abroad are so large that the drain of gold to pay interest oppresses us, and takes all of the precious metal that is at all available. Not only this, but the amount sent abroad as interest is a serious drain upon the actual resources of the country. Hence, we are like a person doing business on borrowed capital,—the interest account drains all the profits away. A return to specie payments, at the least, and, to some extent, the restoration of solid prosperity, depends, in a measure, on the development of our opportunity, during the prospective European war, of paying as much as possible on the debt we owe abroad.

There is a possible danger in our way in this undertaking. It is that investments will turn toward American securities abroad, because of the fears entertained of European securities. It will soon be seen that any European nation is liable to be drawn into the strife; that the securities of any Government, or of any corporation, the success of which may be affected by the entanglement of that government in the war, are of uncertain value. Then the surplus capital of Europe must turn more and more to seek security across the ocean, and, unless this nation unwisely impairs its credit, its bonds must advance. Other undoubted American securities will be sought, and many millions of foreign capital will find safe employment here. Just what effect this will have in stimulating our industries, is the question. We do not think these investments will take the direction of railway, municipal or other local securities, but will be made in United States bonds. If this releases capital here, and causes its employment in enterprises that will serve to promote the business, commerce and wealth of the country, all will be well. Our preference would be for the country to reduce its foreign debt, and grow less rapidly, but more surely than in the other way. Yet it is a nice question whether the stimulus to trade, resulting from increased exports, and general commercial activity, awakened by an increase of confidence, is not our true road to permanent prosperity. That we will, one way or other, grow rapidly, and make great headway in overcoming our adversity, should the war go on, we do not doubt. We do not gloat over the prospects of a war on this account. But we are clearly of the opinion, that should it occur, it will be the time for us to recover the losses created by the rebellion. England, at that time, did us a bad turn—for which she has paid damages. We have no occasion to turn back on her in the same way; but will be content if we shall be able to sell largely of our breadstuffs, and to start in the way of prosperity. Once that start is made, we have no fear of the result.

A NEW ARGUMENT.

The New York *Sun* is good Democratic authority, these days. It has been for TILDEN, from the first, for substantial reasons, doubtless, and has brought the high-toned spirit, and strict regard for truth, so characteristic of that journal, to his support. It certainly fights with all the vim possible, and does not stagger over any of the difficulties that come in its way. It saw through the income tax business, and was sure TILDEN was virtuous at that point all the while, but was equally sure that HAYES had robbed soldiers and the Government out of vast sums. When HENDRICKS' mule business came to light,—the *Sun* saw in him an angel of purity; but believed ROBESON had stolen uncounted millions. We merely mention these things to show how impartial, and high spirited it is. In sweeping the circle of usefulness, it has come to the conclusion that the *Post*, of this city, needs a little help, and so comes gallantly to its aid. In non-political times, the *Post* is a tolerably respectable paper, and evidently tries, in ordinary campaigns, not to offend, in the way of lying, beyond the power of penance. It has, poor thing, been so driven this year, that it has grown dizzy, and staggers about in a most deplorable manner. In a period of saneness, it never could have been induced to start so foolish a falsehood as its gold story; but the poor thing is dazed, and we simply accept its ravings as those of a temporary lunatic.

But the *Sun* helps it out. It starts in, and of course, the *Post* copies, with the declaration, that arrangements have been made to buy up fifty Democratic election boards, at $1,000 each, to falsify the ballots so that EBBETT shall be elected over HOPKINS. The plan is, to have HOPKINS scratched on the Democratic tickets, and EBBETT substituted. The $50,000 are to [illegible]

POLITICAL NOTES.

HOW to remove mill dues—Elect Hayes, and revive manufacturing.

THE South can be made "solid" only by the establishment of a virtual second slavery.

IN a very few days the name of Wm. M. Tweed ought to appear in the list of distinguished arrivals. This will be a Democratic gain of one.

THE following is a verse of the campaign song by which the Democrats of West Virginia carried that State:

"Hurrah for the man who
Pulled the trigger
That killed the nigger,
Who freed the nigger."

IT was the boast of a Roman citizen that the name of Rome made him as safe on foreign soil as on his own. What a bitter satire was the paraphrase of Senator Conkling, in his Utica speech, "Let an American citizen be as safe everywhere in his own land as he is on foreign soil"

THE Democratic journals which are denying that there is anything like an "armed camp" in South Carolina should read the papers of their own party in that State. Not only is the existence of the rifle clubs admitted and defended, but the determination to compel the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all is just as openly avowed.

COL. INGERSOLL spoke in Peoria the other night and was entirely confident that Indiana would be carried by the Republicans in November. If any Democrat wished to make him poor, the Colonel said, now was his opportunity, for he was willing to bet all he had and all he could borrow that Hayes would be the next President. There were no takers.

THE Democratic majority in Indiana turns out to be no majority at all. Williams has a mere plurality of some 5,119 votes. The united Republican and Greenback vote was 7,107 more than the Democratic vote. The Democrats, therefore, have lost some twenty-four thousand votes since 1874, and some eight thousand votes since 1872.

GEN. JOE HOOKER emphatically declined to have anything to do with the "Soldiers' and Sailors'" Convention called in Tilden's interest in Albany, and he said that his name was used without any authorization. If there are any soldiers who have thought of voting for Tilden, what do they think of the old fraud now? It is a lucky thing for Hooker that he didn't have anything to do with it, for a more miserable failure was never witnessed before.

THE sum for which the South has already made out bills against the Federal Government for war damages, is twenty-five hundred million dollars. If Tilden succeeds Tammany would clasp hands with a solid South, their joint tactics would be transferred to Washington, and new barrels of money would be rolled out by the hundred from war claim funds for all future election purposes. Those who admire such a prospect will vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

THE Republican House of Representatives of 1873-4 had 89 officers and clerks and the Confederate House of 1875-6 had 115 employes. The Confederate Reformers provided berths for 26 more persons than the Republicans. This is the sort of retrenchment and reform effected by them in the beginning, when they knew that they were on trial before the nation. If they should capture both houses of Congress and the Presidency their raids upon the Treasury would be much bolder and more shameless.

MR. TILDEN was a party to the stupendous election frauds of 1868. They were found on subsequent investigation to amount to 35,000 or 36,000 votes. A like scheme is in contemplation to make Tilden President, if the fraudulent votes of this city will turn the scale in the State of New York. The whole returning board at Albany are Tilden's creatures, and will certify to the fraud, and we do not see how the rascally scheme is to be averted except by making the loyal country majority so overwhelming for Hayes that it dare not be attempted.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THERE are a few closer students of politics than Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House of Representatives. One interesting result of his researches is given in his recent speech in which he states some facts not generally known with respect to significant changes in the constitutions of Southern States. He shows that Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas have stricken from their constitutions the requirements of paramount allegiance to the Union, and have substituted much milder phrases. After this the South can hardly complain if the North declares that the specter of States' Rights again stalks abroad.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

The Audacity of Treason and Perjury — Disunionists Seeking to Recompense Themselves—What the Democrats Would Pay Were They to Get Into Power.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* publishes in that paper a long list of claims, selected from many thousands that have been filed by rebels for property consumed or damaged by Union soldiers in prosecuting the war. The proofs relating to loyalty, in about every case, are altogether weak and unsatisfactory. The answers to questions upon this subject are generally evasive and equivocal. The most unblushing claim of loyalty to the Union cause is maintained by persons who served the Confederacy from the beginning of the war to its end. The following will illustrate the character of the claims which the Democrats cannot avoid paying if they get possession of the government:

Silas Hudspeth, of Athens, Ala., wants $2,000 for corn and hay and bedding, and a mule. Yet he voted for the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession, not under duress; and all his acts were inconsistent with loyal adherence to the cause of the Union.

J. C. McCloskey, of Dry Creek, Ala., claims $200 for a mule. He aided the rebels throughout the war by working in a saltpetre cave making gunpowder, and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

John Wright, of Scottsborough, Ala., wants, for some mules and three yearling steers, $730. He sent his son to the rebel army, and furnished him with clothing, fire-arms and supplies.

It will cause a shudder in many Northern homes to know that the sentinels *who stood guard at the dead line at Andersonville*, Salisbury, and Libby Prisons, can find persons to come forward now and *swear to their loyalty*, as a condition to the payment of claims against the United States Treasury. The records of the rejected cases of the Southern Claims Commission show [illegible] Joseph [illegible]70 of the [illegible] to [illegible] entered [illegible] Union [illegible] swears [illegible] with the [illegible] that they [illegible] loyalty to [illegible] Rebel [illegible] in the [illegible] he was [illegible] with [illegible] Office. [illegible] loyalty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 23, 1876.

There continues to be much interest, and not a little discussion, over the influence that will be exerted by a possible European war upon our manufacturing interests. Considerable hope is indulged that our manufactories will soon be in good running order. Saturday in banking circles was unmarked by any noticeable changes. Deposit lines show the effect of the improvement of the season in a stronger tendency, and enough has been added to the discount lines of the banks to absorb the cheap surplus, and produce a perceptible hardening of outside rates. The offerings of country paper are liberal, and considerable discrimination is exercised in accepting them. There is a firmer demand on all sides for accommodation, and, while nothing like stringency prevails or is apprehended, sufficient activity prevails to meet the present views of the financial community. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. to regular customers; special rates are made in special cases. Business on the street is done at 8 per cent. and upwards, and is dull.

BANKING WITHOUT LEGAL TENDER RESERVES.

Since the abolition of the law requiring a reserve upon the circulation of national banks, these institutions have been able to slide along, in all cases, with very small stocks of legal tenders. We give the points of the national bank act, as it now stands in the matter of reserves.

Banks in great redeeming cities are obliged to keep a reserve of 25 per cent. of their deposits. One-half of this may be carried in New York, and the balance in legal tenders in their own vaults. But by a recent decision of the Comptroller, from the required total reserve of 25 per cent. of deposits may be deducted the 5 per cent. on deposit at Washington as a reserve for redemption of circulation. Country banks, other than these in the redeeming cities, are obliged to keep a reserve of only 15 per cent. upon their deposits—two-fifths of this to be in the shape of legal tenders in their own vaults, and three-fifths in that of bank balances in redeeming cities. And the decision in regard to the reduction of the 5 per cent. Washington redemption fund applies to the country banks, of course, just the same as to the city banks.

Now we will give a few figures showing how a bank, under the bank act, as it stands to-day, may do a lawful business without carrying a dollar of lawful money. Suppose the circulation of the bank to be $90,000, its 5 per cent. redemption fund in Washington would amount to $4,500. Then, provided it has a rather small line of deposits, say $60,000, it may count its required reserve at 15 per cent. of that, or $9,000. But from this, according to the Comptroller's decision, may be *deducted*, if we may use the expression under the circumstances, the $10,000 on deposit in Washington. It would thus be seen that a bank in the period mentioned by us may do business in a very peculiar manner.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE CLEARINGS AND THE TIMES.

Evidences of gradual improvement in business still appear. Though the bank clearings for the second week in October show a smaller gain than those of the first week, compared with the corresponding weeks last year, there is still a gain of about 3.1 per cent. in the aggregate for the half month, which, with allowance for difference in prices, represents an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of shares exchanged. The clearings at the chief cities for two weeks ending October 14, with percentage of gain or loss, were:

	1876.	1875.	*Per Ct.*
New York .	$858,374,292	$819,212,476	3.8
Boston.....	105,966,140	103,206,376	7
Philadelphia	95,671,678	89,227,944	7.2
Chicago	49,589,940	47,558,120	4.7
St. Louis....	40,823,551	43,870,209	7 0
New Orleans	13,373,256	16,154,229	16 0
Total ..	$1,154,229,366	$1,119,653,347	3.1

Beyond doubt the railway war has a very disturbing influence upon trade. It caused unusual shipments westw... weeks ago, for dealers apprehe... rates might rise, and supplied ... fully. It tends to accelerate ... movement eastward at this time.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 7... avenue, furnish the following quotat... bonds and stocks from the latest adv... Telegraph:

Gold.....	—	5-20's 1865 coupons	—
U. S. 6's 1881, reg	110½	10-40's	—
" 1881, coup	110½	Currency 6's	—
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	—
5-20's 1867	113¾	10-40's coupons	113¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	118½	Union Pacific	97
Erie	18½	Toledo & Wabash	13
L. S. & M. S.	86¾	Toledo & Wabash, pf.	27
St. Paul	30¼	Adams Express	59½
Do. Pref	61¾	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	93¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85½
Do. Central	47¾	W., Fargo & Co., Ex	95
Northwestern com	41¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref	70¾	Mariposa	6
Rock Island	104½	Mariposa pf.	14½
Cleve. & Pitts	89	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	31½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14½
Western Union Tel.	71¾	N. J. Central	97¾

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (R.)	49¾	Cen. Trans (A.)	6
Reading (R)	18½	Empire Co. (S.)	6
U. Cos. of N. J. (R.)	138	A. V. R. R. 7's (R.)	103
Oil Creek (R.)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A.)	92
Lehigh Valley (A.)	47	Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, October 21, 1876.

Money 1@3. Sterling was steady at 482½@483. Prime mercantile paper 4@7. The clearings were $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $11,000. The customs receipts were $410,000. Gold declined from 110 to 109¾, and afterwards advanced to 110¾, which was the closing price. The carrying rates were ½ and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

The following is the weekly bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 8,25,000
Specie, decrease	73,4,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,929,000
Deposits, decrease	707,700
Circulation, increase	111,900
Reserve, decrease	2,483,075

Governments were active and strong. In railroad bonds this afternoon Hannibal & St. Joe convertible were in demand, and advanced from 79½ to 80. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons closed at 87, the highest price of the week. Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Crosse division, reacted to 102½. Toledo & Wabash second sold at 65. State bonds were quiet, and prices nominal. The stock market at the opening was strong and higher in the general list, but coal stocks were lower. Subsequently the latter became stronger. As the day advanced prices advanced a fraction, except Lake Shore, which early in the afternoon declined from 60¼ to 60 and recovered to 60½. At the close the market was strong and higher, and the best prices of the week were made in many instances. The chief activity was in Western shares. Northwest common advanced to 42 and preferred to 64½ on larger business. Lake Shore, after selling down to 60, rose to 60¾ in final sales. Erie advanced to 11¾, Ohios to 11¾, Union Pacific to 63½, Hannibal & St. Joe to 14 1-2, Michigan Central to 48 1-8, C. C. C. & I. to 41, and Western Union to 71¾, all closing at this improvement. St. Paul shares declined to 29 5-8 for common and 61 for preferred. Delaware & Hudson ranged between 74½ and 75 1-8. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 78 5-8, fell off to 77½, and closed at 78. New York Central was firm at 104 5-8@104¾. Erie preferred advanced to 22 bid against 21 bid in the morning. The market closed dull and irregular. The transactions were 110,000 shares, of which 5,700 were Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwests, 7,000 St. Pauls, 14,000 Western Union, 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7,000 Michigan Central, and 3,500 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. '65, new, 112½; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 115½; new 5s, 114½; new 5s, (1144); 10-40s, 114; do. coupons, 115½; new 4½s, 110½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 39; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 61; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 11½; do. preferred, 18; Harlem, 135; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 48; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 60¾; Illinois Central, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern common, 41½; do. preferred, 68½; C. C. C. & I., 41; New Jersey Central, 97½; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 30½; Rock Island, 104½; Ft. Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 104; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 11½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 78; Missouri Pacific, 32; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 9½; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific, 93⅜; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 106½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—Bullion, Julia, 7½; Kentuck, 12½; Kossuth, 26; Leopard, Northern Belle, Raymond and Elliot quoted unchanged.

LONDON, October 21.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000. Silver 53d; consols, 94½; 5-20s '65, 106½; do. '67, 108; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 18. PARIS, October 21.—Rentes, 104f 40c.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

LONDON, October 21.—All the Continental Bourses to-day showed the same or a greater recovery as the London Stock Exchange, evidencing returning confidence.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 21, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue fairly active, and prices for most of the leading articles are firm with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs are particularly strong, and dealers generally have their ideas up considerably. Coffee and Sugars are also firm, and we have advanced our quotations on the latter. Butter continues dull and lower, and Potatoes are becoming plentier, and prices are easier.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; quotable at $1@1,50 per bbl in a jobbing way.

BROOM CORN—Choice grades of hurl been scarce and in demand at prices ranging from 6½ to 7, as to quality. Choice green brush that will work up in fair demand at 5¾@6 in round lots. Common sorts at 4½ to 5@5¼. Choice medium is fair and offerings at 6¾ for green, and 7@7½ for red tipped. Covers and binding selling at prices ranging from 4 to 5 as to quality and color. Crooked, 2½@3¼.

BUTTER—Continues dull and prices weak, and drooping; prime to choice rolls, 20@22c; fancy, 24@25. The supply is large and steadily accumulating, and holders are all anxious to realize.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for new crop, and the market may be quoted at $1,00 @ bush.

CHEESE—We continue to quote September make at 13½@13¾ to the wholesale trade, and one cent additional in a jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS—$2,75@3 ⅌ bu.

CIDER—The market continues very dull, with considerable offering; quotable at $5,50@6,50 ⅌ bbl, including tubs.

DRIED FRUIT.—New Apples quotable at 6@7c; sale of 100 bbls, to go east, at 6c. Nothing doing in Peaches.

EGGS—Continue steady with a light supply of fresh, and prices are still maintained; fresh stock, 22@23c; pickled, 22@23.

FLOUR—The demand has been quite active during the past day or two, as it always is when prices are tending upward; both retailers and jobbers are now inclined to anticipate future wants, being apprehensive of a still further advance. Following are the current rates:

Red winters	$6,50@6,75 ⅌ bbl.
Spring Wheat, Superfine	6,00@6,25 "
Spring Wheat, Extra	6,50@6,75 "

Patent process and fancy white wheat..... 9,00@9,00 "
Rye flour..... 4,50@5,00 "

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, but there has been no quotable change in prices during the past two days either here or on the seaboard. Sugars firm, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations on refined goods. Molasses and Syrup continue quiet with calls for Rice and Teas there is a very fair demand.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾ a	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¾ a	Ref Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	11¾ a	N. O.	9¼@10¼
Standard A	11 a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Common	40 a45

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	68	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a50	Japan	35a65
Gunpowder	35a60	Oolong	35a65
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	26c
Third Grade	24c
Loose half a cent more.	

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues firm and somewhat excited elsewhere, although the mills here are unwilling to pay any advance, notwithstanding it cannot be laid down by from 6 to 8c per bush for a week to come. Ten days ago, Prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1,24@1,28; these rates millers are willing to pay. The Oat market has undergone no change for some days; supply just about equal to the demand; 33@35c for mixed to white. Ear Corn is in rather better supply, but prices are still maintained; 56@57c. Shelled Corn is firmer at 50@51c per bu. Rye quoted at 80@82c. Rye is scarce; 70@72c. Barley ranges all the way from 90@$1,10, according to quality.

HAY—Loose from countrywagons, $20@25 per ton, as to quality and condition. No. 1 baled, on track, $18@19. The market continues dull.

MILL FEED—Is in good source and steady; $18@19 per ton. Seconds are $16@17. Middlings Eastern super at $19@20.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market, both for the raw article and the product, has been dull and heavy during the past week, and as compared with the preceding week prices of the former are much lower. There are various causes assigned for the decline, to some of which we shall refer. The consumption has fallen off largely during the past few weeks; Combination refiners, in consequence of the refusal of the exporters to buy their product, are buying little or no Crude, many of them having "shut down," and with the supply in first hands, rapidly accumulating, and some holders, in consequence of financial necessities forced to realize, prices could not be sustained. The decline during the week has been from 40 to 50 cts per bbl, and there is no indication at this writing that the downward tendency has been checked. The demoralized condition of the market for the raw article has, as might be expected, reacted upon the product, and now the "Combination" have made no reduction as yet, exporters have virtually been out of the market for several weeks, and the general situation is unfavorable for both producers and consumers. It is questionable whether a reduction of 2 or 3c ⅌ gallon on refined would stimulate the export trade just now; it is probable if the combination were to drop to 25 or 24 that exporters would refuse to pay more than 21 or 22. The depreciation in the raw material has had a depressing influence on the product, as the two are so closely identified that the one must sympathize with the other; what the result will be depends a good deal upon the action of the "combination." It is thought by some that they will meet the decline on Crude, and make a corresponding reduction in the price of the product, while others are inclined to think that they will continue to hold for some time yet. We are in hopes that the "ice" will soon be brought to a close; that the exporters will commence buying, our refineries all started up, and business resumed.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was irregular to-day; United certificates ranged all the way from $2,06 to 3,20. It was down as low as $2,08¾@3 yesterday. The immediate future of the market is uncertain; prices may go still lower, and on the other had, there may be a reaction.

REFINED.

The Refined market is also very dull and weak, although nominally unchanged. The Combination are still asking 26c, delivered on the seaboard, but it could not be sold at 24 or 24¾. At current rates there is a good margin for profit, but, unfortunately, there is none selling.

OIL BARRELS.

Oil Barrels have been very dull all week, and prices are lower; countries offered at $1,05, and city make at $1,10@1,15.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,387,788 bbls; same time last year, 1,937,858 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, to the seaboard, 745,931 bbls; same time last year, 879,889 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper. Bbls.
American Oil Works...Brough, McK. & Co. Bal. 150

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool market has had an increase in business, a small portion of it a sort of speculative one, if dealers buying of one another could be so construed. In a few localities the assortments of fleece are somewhat broken, but the market holds enough, only it is difficult to repulse things in "one" transactions between dealer and dealer full prices are secured, while towards all parties, consumer and speculator, the tone of the market seems to be gathering for a greater uniformity on the higher keys.

The market has been somewhat encouraged in the strength by the reports that the western woolen mills are paying our eastern quotations. Those are the sanctions and limits are very different in the two localities, especially as off grades are counted west into utterly straight lots. It is suggested that all that could possibly be worked up, and that so long as wools cannot be laid down here to cost less than our current rates, just so long will the trade retain a point for an advance. The business of the week has been very considerably in fleece wools, and indeed, the prices larger relatively than those towards the highest point. There has been a quotation or two made to manufacturers whose credit is said to be questionable, of fine delaine light XX lots, and two buyers who always buy at the above quotations, mention cases of enthusiastic dealers taking delaine 45@c with a good deal for straight X fleeces, Ohio and Michigan grade.

A good class of customers have been represented among the buyers during the week, and the bulk of the largest mills, large spoolers where abundant water is available for all uses. This scarcity of water, is also a serious drawback to a large number, not merely on account of the scarcity for motive power, but a want of sufficient clear and clean for scouring purposes. Delaine XX wool is still spoken of in quite a number of customers. This is agreeable to the more favored manufacturers, as on a short run in the heavier goods trade, such as the trade in the winterish weather has secured, they reap an advantage on reducing stock and increasing prices when the changed supply at each manufactory is known.

There is a fair demand for combing and delaines, the quickening occurring in a spurt on fine shawls. There has been no change in prices, for a very interesting stiff at the end choice of combing asking above 50c, but as will be noticed the sales of combing have been very light.

The inquiry for pulled wools improves. A number of the mill's are now well under way on successful runs of light weight cassimeres. Some of the Ashland & Clinton pieces, Hill W & Co.'s late yarns, J. B. Thompson & Co.'s, W. Mitchell & Co.'s, 208 Chestnut, J. Farley & Co.'s, 1020 Market, and Ayer & Co.'s wheat, McHenry & H.'s, of this supplies, 36 sks res, Elwood & Mayo 2 cases ½ bay, 1 do pulaber, H. J. Hall & Co. 1 do, Hall & Co. 1 do, Wm. Wood & Co. 1 do, W. H. Wood & Co. 1 do, H. Mayo & Co. 1 do, Hall & Co. 1 do, Hall & Co. 1 do, Hall

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, cold west to north winds, cloudy and rainy, followed by partly cloudy weather.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Well Known Coal Merchant Struck by a Train While Rescuing a Child.

D. Steene, a member of the firm of Steene Sons, coal dealers, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth avenue, met with an accident about five o'clock Saturday evening, which it is feared will result fatally. A child of John McHugh, stable boss of the firm, was standing on the siding near the office at the time, and a coal train was backing from the Pan Handle track upon the siding when Mr. Steene noticing the imminent danger of the little one, sprang forward and saved it from death. In doing so, however, he was caught by the train and thrown upon one of the rails. His left thigh was broken by the fall and his right leg below the knee was crushed so badly that amputation was found necessary. Dr. A. M. Pollock performed the operation yesterday, but the probabilities are that its effect will be fatal.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Another Attempted Suicide—An Old Man Cuts His Throat.

On Saturday evening a man named Lewis Walters, a basket maker, at No. 46 Centre street, Allegheny, attempted to put an end to his earthly career by cutting his throat and then gashing one of his arms. It appears that he had saved about $2,000 and recently invested it in a house and lot. A few days ago he was notified that there was a two thousand dollar mortgage against the property in which he had invested his little all, which must be paid or the property would be sold. This so surprised and shocked him, as he had thought that the property was free from all incumbrances, that he became almost wild. His wife kept a close watch on him and on Saturday night she saw him take an old knife and go out into an open lot alongside his residence. She at once sent her son after a policeman, who soon found Lieut. Marshal Officer Long. They hastened to the place, where they found the man with two gashes in his throat and five across his left arm, from all of which he was bleeding profusely. They wrenched the knife from him and removed him to the lockup, where City Physician Cole dressed the wounds, which were of a serious character, but not necessarily fatal. He was very weak from loss of blood, and was removed to his home. He is 55 years of age, and has a wife and several children.

RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS.

Saturday's Collections and Distributions.

Contributions to the relief fund for the Zug's mill sufferers are now coming in rapidly, and up to night before last $3,030.30 had been subscribed. Of this amount [illegible] obtained on Saturday from

[illegible] Fourth ward	$168 85
[illegible] Thirteenth ward	31 00
Mt. Moriah Lodge, I. O. O. F.	5 00
E. & W. Jenkinson	20 00
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, collector	20 50
James McQuiston	10 00
Christ Woods, Twelfth ward, collector	44 35
Morrison Foster, Allegheny, collector	155 35
Alex. McClure & Co.	20 00
Consolidated Gas Co.	15 00
Jane Ruffner	10 00
D. G. Elliott	10 00
Wm. Clark & Co.	100 00
Employes of Wm. Clark & Co.	272 50
McConway, Torley & Co.	100 00
M. Rush	5 00
A. Pitcairn & Co.	20 00
Jos. Meyer & Son	10 00
E. J. Unger	10 00
C. W. Rush	1 00
Jos. Martin	2 00
C. Manning	2 00
Cash	3 00
H. F. Lynch & Co.	25 00

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer of the fund, Saturday, placed in the hands of John R. McCune, President of the Distributing Committee, $1,500, which the committee immediately set about to distribute. The greater part of it was divided among forty-six families, thirty dollars being given where a death had occurred and twenty dollars where a member of the household was injured.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Proceedings of Saturday's Session.

session of the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, held in the Shady Side church on Saturday, most of the time having been occupied with routine business matters. Some of the subjects that received attention, however, are worthy of note. Important changes were made in the method of appointing the standing committees, and provision was made for a Committee on Public Morals, embracing the temperance question. The several Presbyteres presented encouraging statistical reports, showing that the accessions were larger than usual. But little decrease was shown in the aggregate contributions to charitable purposes.

At noon a splendid lunch was served by the ladies of the Shady Side congregation, which was duly appreciated.

The attendance in the afternoon was larger than usual, and the session was devoted to the discussion of various church matters.

The Memorial Volume of Western Pennsylvania Presbyterianism was warmly commended by members generally. The relation of the sustentation fund to the Board of Home Missions was discussed with great interest, and the papers offered were recommitted to the Committee on Home Missions with additions to report to-day.

In the evening a popular meeting was held in behalf of the Mission work at which reports on the Home and Foreign work were presented, and addresses delivered by Dr. Geo. F. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, and Rev. Maxwell Phillips, of Mexico.

Two sessions of Synod will be held to-day, and in the evening a popular meeting will be held in the interest of Sabbath schools. At 4½ o'clock this afternoon Synod will visit the Pennsylvania Female College, having accepted an invitation tendered on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Fechter enacted the part of *Ruy Blas* at the matinee on Saturday, and a finer or more artistic performance in every respect we have rarely seen. The company gave him excellent support, too, Miss Price as *Princess de Nueburg*, Mr. Hall as *Don Salluste*, and Mr. Harris as *Don Cæsar* deserving especial credit. "Ruy Blas" will be repeated this evening, and to-morrow night "The Count of Monte Cristo" will be presented.

Library Hall.

There will be no performance of "The Mighty Dollar" by the Florences at Library Hall to-night, owing to the fact that they cannot get here in time to have a rehearsal. Mr. Florence and the managers of Library Hall decline to jeopardize the success of the play or theater, or provoke unfavorable criticism, by presenting the play when the subordinate actors are not familiar with their lines, and for that reason the *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. Gen. Gilfory* will not make their appearance until to-morrow evening. In the meantime the necessary rehearsal will be held and when the curtain rolls up on "The Mighty Dollar," it can be confidently counted upon being smoothly and satisfactorily performed.

Dramatic Notes.

FECHTER'S daughter has gone on the stage in Paris.

GEORGE GAINES SPEAR, it is said, will be the first inmate of the Edwin Forrest Home, which was opened at Springhouse, Pa., on October 2. He was born in Boston, Mass., December 19, 1809, and made his debut in 1829 at the Old Tremont Theatre, Boston.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.

A "Gazette" Reporter's Notes of Interest From the Sister City.

····On Saturday morning Alex. Otterson fell from the roof of a house in Wheeling and sustained a fracture of one of his legs, and also a number of severe bruises. He was sent to his home, at No. 6 Franklin alley, where he arrived on Saturday evening. Dr. Ure dressed his injuries.

····Mayor Phillips made a liberal distribution of his Claremont invitations yesterday morning. Jane Irwin, a vagrant, got thirty days. Oliver Calhoun and John Campbell got the same sentence for drunkenness, and Ann Nellis and John Nellis were each fined $25 and costs for disorderly conduct, and in default of the necessary lucre, they also got a thirty day ticket apiece.

····About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a coat was found lying on some logs at the second pier from Allegheny end of the Union bridge. Some papers were found in it showing that it belonged to Benjamin R. Morgan, of No. 28 Spruce alley. It was handed over to officer Merriman. As to how it got there no one seems to know, unless the owner had deposited it there previous to his drowning himself.

····On Saturday night about eight o'clock the flagman at the Anderson street railroad crossing narrowly escaped being seriously hurt. He had flagged a freight train across the street, and as he supposed the entire train had crossed the street he started to walk across the track and was struck by a car that had broken loose from the train and was following it. He was knocked to one side of the track and severely bruised.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin' d in not getting what French bread they w nted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

EAST END PARADE.

Ten Thousand Men in Line.

THE GRANDEST DEMONSTRATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

No Importations from Adjacent Counties.

The Republican demonstration in the East End Saturday evening was decidedly the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in this county, and the display exceeded in magnificence and grandeur all the political parades of the present campaign in this county. As will be seen by the annexed report of the organizations participating in the demonstration, there was not a single club from outside of the county and but few from the districts outside of the two cities, yet there were over ten thousand men in line, and over nine thousand five hundred of them bearing torches.

THE PROCESSION.

The column was divided into four divisions, and moved in the following order:

Great Western Band.
T. M. Bayne Continentals, 66 men.
Gen. Jas. S. Negley, chief marshal.
W. N. Riddle, Esq., chief of staff.
Col. Norman M. Smith, adjutant-general.
Major W. W. Tyson, Capt. David M. Howe, Capt. E. G. Krehan, assistant adjutants-general, and aids.

FIRST DIVISION.
Gen. A. L. Pearson and Staff.
Fort Pitt Glee Club.
Stahley's band.
Fifteenth ward club, 110 men,
Banner—"We Mourn for Tilden."
Twenty Ku-Klux.
Twentieth ward, 106 men.
Cadets, 20.
Grand Central colored club, 60 men.
Long line of carriages.
Iron City Drum corps.
Independent club, 58 men.
Martial band.
Twenty-second ward club marching in a star, 50 men.
Seventeenth-ward club, 85 men.
Seventeenth ward junior club, 35 boys.
Martial band.
Ninth and Tenth ward battalion, 240 men and boys.
Sharpshying band.
Millvale club, 60 men.
Drum corps.
Co. C, Seventeenth ward, 75 men.
Martial band.
Sixteenth ward, Co. A, 125 men.
Sixteenth ward, Co. B, 90 men.
Eighteenth ward Marching club, 62 men.
Martial band.
Fifteenth ward club, 70 men.
Drum corps.
Hoboken Marching club, 65 men.
Martial band.
Sandy Creek club, 65 men.
Drum corps.
Verona Marching club, 80 men.
Martial band.
Wilkinsburg Marching club, 65 men.
Drum corps.
McKeesport delegation, 316 men.
D. Spence Glee club.
Twelfth ward Marching club, 40 axmen—170 altogether.
Drum corps.
B. F. Kennedy club, 120 men; splendid marching.

SECOND DIVISION.
Duquesne Grey Band.
Errett marching club, 40 men—marching in crosses and other fancy movements.
Colonel Hayes and Staff.
Drum Corps.
Second ward club, 100 men.
T. M. Bayne Glee Club.
Sixth ward colored club, 55 men.
Drum Corps.
Cadets, 30 boys.
Fifth ward club, Company A, marching in a cross, 90 men.
Mt. Washington band.
Independent company, 130 men.
Third ward marching club, 60 men.
Drum Corps.
Third ward colored club, 70 men.
Martial music.
Eighth ward club, 165 men.
Fourth ward marching club, 85 men.
Glee club and drum corps.
South Side Welsh club, 35 men.
Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Welsh club, 65 men.
Drum corps.
Seventh ward glee club.
Seventh ward marching club and Cadets, 130 men.
Martial Band.
Eigth ward club, 105 men.
Drum corpse.
Eleventh ward marching club, 186 men.
Eighty-five colored and white boys.
Martial music.
[illegible] colored club, 110 men.
Thirteenth ward Invincibles and Glee club, 110 men.
[illegible] Fourth ward [illegible]
Fourth ward [illegible]
[illegible] Second ward [illegible]
Second ward [illegible]
Fifth ward [illegible]
Sixth ward [illegible]
Glee club [illegible]
Martial [illegible]
Sixth ward colored [illegible]
Allegheny Veteran Soldiers' [illegible]
Drum corps.
Sixth ward marching club [illegible]
Grand Central Battalion, 400 men.
W. C. Cooke.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION.
Duquesne Greys band.
Marshal Philip Hoerr and Staff.
Thirty-third ward, 116 men.
Thirty-fifth ward marching club, 50 men.
Drum corps.
Chartiers township club, 60 men.
Band.
Thirty-sixth ward club, 180 men.
Martial music.
Independent South Side club, 80 men.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ward marching club (juniors) 50 members.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ward marching club, 150 men.
Mt. Washington band.
West End battalion, 363 men and 40 boys.
band.
Thirtieth ward club, 85 men.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The column formed on Butler street and side streets, and in the order designated above over the following route: Butler street to Forty-fourth; to Penn; to Main; to Liberty; to Center; to Neville; to Ellsworth; to Hiland; to Broad, and countermarch by the right flank to Penn; to Frankstown, and dismiss opposite Torrens station.

The sidewalks were filled with people along the entire line of march, and the decorations and illuminations were really grand. Red fire was burned profusely and the enthusiasm was intense.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of trains transporting troops, the column did not start until 8 o'clock and the route being a long one it was nearing Sunday morning when the parade was dismissed. The arrangements throughout were perfect and the entire details of the affair were carried out with an accuracy seldom obtained in such demonstrations.

PRINTING IN PITTSBURGH.

An Establishment That Defies Competition From Any Quarter.

We were this morning shown some very fine specimens of blank books and printing done at the establishment of S. Reed Johnson, No. 178 Wood street, that are worthy of passing mention as evidencing that Pittsburgh is quite up to eastern cities in respect to fine work in the printing and binding line. We were particularly impressed with the strength, beauty of finish, and general excellence of a sample ledger exhibited. The binding, ruling and paper were all unexceptionable, and we doubt if the book can be excelled in these respects by any house East or West. Our attention was also attracted by a couple of catalogues, printed in colors, which are certainly very fine. The commercial printing and book binding of this house have been noted for their excellence from the very opening of the house, and the proprietor is to-day possessed of better facilities to give thorough satisfaction to bankers, manufacturers, merchants, business men and the general public than ever before. It is gratifying to see our home industries successfully coping with all comers, as Mr. Johnston is doing in his business.

Men's Rubber Half Soles, Tanners' Grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

Cloaks.

We are now offering a choice line of Fall and Winter wraps, embracing all the latest styles in plain and fur, Beavers and Matelasse cloth cloaks. New cash house,

BIBER & EASTON.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment o the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Marble and Slate Mantles.

Cheapest and best in the city.

L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

Cloaks.

A nice one.....$8 00

BIBER & EASTON.

THE CHAMPION SCULLER.

Scharff Wins the Five Mile Single Scull Race and the Championship of the United States—A Fair, Square and a Tight Pull and a Beautiful Race—A Splendid Day and an Immense Crowd of Spectators — Scharff's Friends Hilariously Jubilant—Morris Anxious to Repeat the Race, but on the Allegheny Course — Luther Also Wants to Row.

The contest is over and Scharff has won. For weeks the large number of citizens of Pittsburgh, and of other cities, who take an interest in aquatic matters, have been awaiting with impatience the result of the contest between Eph. Morris and Billy Scharff, both Pittsburgh men, for the championship of America and a purse of $2,000. On Saturday evening the contest came off. Both men were in splendid condition, and had been training for weeks. The friends of both were confident of the success of their champions, and backed their opinions lavishly and enthusiastically with their money. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result, and many a friend of Morris is today lamenting the lack of money that he had fondly hoped would be doubled to him.

DESIRE FOR THE MATCH.

It had long been the desire of the sporting public to see a match between Scharff and Morris, as both were splendid oarsmen —in fact conceded to be since the death of Brown, of Portland, and the decline of Jimmy Hamill, of this city, to be the best in the country. The desire, however, was not gratified, and the question of who was the better man remained unsolved. Each, though, had rowed at different times with the same men. Both had rowed with Brown, the champion, before his death, and both had been defeated by him, with but little difference in the time or in the contests in any way. This, therefore, gave the public a pretty fair estimate of the merits of each, and increased the desire to see the men matched. The great difficulty in getting this was that both men were afraid of each other, and neither would leave him a question of superiority unsettled than risk possible defeat. Then Scharff was laid up with the typhoid fever, which prostrated him greatly, and to make the matter worse, he was afflicted with rheumatism in one arm. For a time it was feared he would never recover his former strength; but these fears happily proved unfounded. Last spring he commenced practicing again, and by care soon recovered all he had lost, if not more.

THE RACE MADE.

After his return from Philadelphia, Scharff issued a challenge to row any one in the country, except Coniter, for the championship and $1,000. In a few days Morris signified his acceptance of it, but stipulated that the stakes should be made $500. This was done, but trouble in regard to the course prevented an agreement, and it looked for awhile as if the race would be off. They got together again, and it was finally agreed that the upper Monongahela course should be the one rowed over, and the first deposit was made. Before the final deposit was made, the stakes were increased to $1,000 a side, the Co. C. fund sum, and placed in Harry Beaumont's hands.

THE COURSE

selected commenced opposite Salt Works station, on the Connellsville Railroad. It is a beautiful piece of water, and a better course could hardly have been chosen. For about three miles it is three-fourths of a mile wide, and then makes an easy bend. From there up to the point where the stakeboats were anchored it is straight again. The banks are high on both sides of the river, but especially on the North side, enabling spectators to have a full view of the course.

Scharff's headquarters were in the McKee boat house, which had been taken up the river near the starting point last Monday, and tied up on the south bank, opposite Homewood station. Frank Denmarsh and D. E. Jones were Scharff's trainers, and did their work well. He rowed 135 pounds. The shell boat "Lilly" is a new paper one, built by Waters & Son, of Troy, N. Y. It is thirty feet long by twelve inches wide, and is made after the most approved model.

The Clipper boat house was Morris' headquarters. It was located on the north side of the river, at Salt Works Station, Connellsville railroad. Adam Seibert, of the Clipper club, was his trainer. He rowed at 160 pounds in a new cedar boat, built by Maxwell. It was eight pounds heavier than Scharff's.

THE PEOPLE GATHERING.

In the forenoon people began to gather at the starting point in limited numbers. The first who came out were generally in spring wagons, and had a stock of beer, or something of that nature to set up a temporary shop whereat to dispense to the eager and thirsty multitudes throat-cooling and brain-heating liquids. The man with the lung-tester, and the chuckluck man, and the wheel-of-fortune man also put in appearance, and fixed up their establishments at convenient points along the road over their premises, which the plaintiff claims he has a right to use.

As will be seen by the trial list in the Criminal Court the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Thomas, indicted for the murder of Kauffman in Allegheny in the spring, will be taken up this morning. It will probably occupy the time of the Court for two days.

JOHN BARTON, Esq., filed a bill in Common Pleas No. 2, on the part of Crawford Robinson and others to restrain A. M. Keppel, W. P. Dilworth and J. H. Colvin from erecting a powder magazine in Penn township, about fifty yards from Lincoln avenue and in a populated district, as they have reason to do. A hearing was fixed for the 28th inst., the defendants in the meanwhile to stop work.

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IN Common Pleas Court No. 2, Saturday, suit was entered by Mt. Union College against the Tradesman's Industrial Institute to recover $150, alleged to be due on a contract. The suit is entered through the agent of the college, Mr. Eezin McGirr, who alleges that he contracted with the defendants to exhibit the college collection of stuffed animals, for the sum of $225, of which amount he received $75 being $150 yet due and unpaid. R. A. Elliott & Co., flourists, enter suit in the same court against the same defendants to recover $520 alleged to be due and unpaid on premiums awarded the floral specimens displayed at the exhibition. A number of other suits have been entered, and there are already levies against the property of the company to the amount of $20,000.

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Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.)

The motion of John R. Large, Esq., for a special *allocatur* in the case of the whisky barrel informers, was renewed and argued, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

United States vs. Turner Patterson, indicted for passing counterfeit fifty cent U. S. currency. The defendent resides in Washington county, and it was alleged that he had attempted to pass two notes, had passed one and endeavored to get another man to pass one. Verdict of guilty.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

The Hazlewood B. & L. Association made application for authority to dispose of its real estate. Notice was ordered to be given.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Wm. Todd. Return day of writ extended to November 9th.

W. H. McGray vs. Letitia Robinson. Award of arbitrators presented and approved, and judgment on it ordered to be entered.

E. S. Hanna vs. Thos. Mitchell. The counsel consenting, judgment was ordered to be reduced to $200.

Oliver Wharton vs. George C. Burgwin. Mark Burk and John H. Pollitt were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Nicolas, their assignee was authorized to make public sale of real estate.

In the voluntary assignment of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk Company, J. N. Neasbit was substituted for Wm. Domer as an appraiser.

(Trial List for To-day.)

Connors vs. Eaton.
Mellor et al. vs. Beatty.
Reisecker vs. Reeds' Run Saving Fund and Loan Association.
Bryan, trustee, vs. Sanderson.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Bamback et al.
Middletown Fire Company vs. Peter.
The P. S. B. & L. Association vs. Duncan. Noll vs. Hahn et al.
Erney et al. vs. Ormsby B. and L. Association.
Strycogle for use vs. Patterson et al.
Casey & Fogarty vs. Spencer.
Gillespie et al. vs. Slatterly.
Dunn et al. vs. Finch & Co.
Gast et al. vs. Wier et al.
Mellon et al. vs. Callahan.
Davis vs. Sarver.
Morgan vs. Young.
Johnson vs. Briggs, executor.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The election of Wm. W. Speer as a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank was approved.

Geo. L. Miller for use vs. C. Miller & Krapp. J. S. Vanvoorhis was appointed Commissioner.

Edward Eichenlaub was appointed inspector of elections of the borough of Etna, in place of Joseph Frederick.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Michael Ottaway and James Bleakley, who voluntarily testified in favor of terminating them, in a case of *forniz et cet* and were indicted and plead guilty, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution.

Thornton Smith, convicted of assault with intent to commit a rape, charged by John Burgh, was sentenced four years to the Penitentiary.

Mary Williams alias Mary Holmes, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Joanna Rush, was sentenced nine months to the Work House.

Robert Tealand, convicted of felonious assault and battery, charged by H. G. Miller, was sentenced two years to the Work House.

Joseph R. Bradley, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Henry Rahe, and convicted of misdemeanor, in unlawfully cutting, was sentenced two years to the Work House.

August Swobdollar, indicted for felonious assault and battery, oath of Thos. Croft, and convicted of unlawful shooting, was sentenced three months to the Work House.

Samuel Colvin, convicted of four charges of selling liquor to minors, prefered by Mary J. Allen, was fined $300 and costs, and sentenced to pay costs in the others.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Wm. Thomas,
Rebecca Hoyt,
C. H. Dillo,
Thos. Murphy,
Carrie Sailer (2),
T. Spain,
G. A. Gallupe,
John Schulze, Jr.,
Samuel Wrightet al.
Robert Baird,
Conrad Niereck,
John Lewis,
Alex. Killen, et al.,
Catharine Mellon,
Thomas Miller,
Joseph Lemarts,
Dennis Connor,
James Miller,
James Kelly,
Dennes O'Connor, et al.,
Cyrus Coulter,
E. G. Hershberg,
Dennis McGuire,
James McWilliams,
Edward McIlvaine.

Court Breyilles.

E. A. POWER filed a petition in divorce, asking to be separated from his wife, Elizabeth Powers. A subpoena was awarded.

JURORS for Court No. 2, who were drawn for the fifth Monday of October, need not report, as their services will not be required on account of the Supreme Court being in session.

J. D. SHAFFER, Esq., of this city, was on Saturday admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania on motion of U. S. District Attorny McCormick.

ACTIONS in ejectment were brought in Common Pleas No. 1 by Jas. Alexander against Jenkins Bowen, for a lot in the Twenty-sixth ward, and by Peter Bolster against John Kanish and F. Schilbaus for a lot in the Third ward, Allegheny.

J. W. OVER filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 1 on behalf of Joseph Cunningham against Ann and Charles Grinder, of Shaler township, to restrain them from obstructing a road over their premises, which the plaintiff claims he has a right to use.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meeting in and About the Cities.

A joint political discussion is to take place at Sewickley this evening, between Joseph Haymaker and James H. McCreery. The latter challenged Mr. Haymaker to a discussion of political issues, and Mr. H. accepted. The discussion has been postponed several times at the request of Mr. McGreery, but we understand Mr. Haymaker proposes to have it this evening, if he has to argue both sides of the question.

A GOOD TIME.

The Sewickley marching clubs, white and colored, Captain Clark H. Johnson, over one hundred men in line, took the cars at Rosebury station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, Friday, and went to Glendale to attend the Republican meeting at that place. They returned on the cars shortly after ten o'clock, and disembarked at Rosebury station. They were then formed in line and marched to the house of Captain Johnson, and entertained by that gentlemen in the most hospitable manner. They were served with oysters, etc., and after the viands had been discussed and fragrant havanas smoked, the band of the club serenaded the Captain, and short addresses were made from the porch by Hon. B. C. Christy, Mr. James Sample, James McCleary and Capt. Johnson. The members then gave three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Bayne and the whole ticket, and left Capt. Johnson's house at midnight, after having spent a most enjoyable evening with him. Sewickley has two of the best marching clubs in the county, and make a fine display whenever they turn out.

The meeting at the Copper Works, Fourteenth ward, Friday evening, was addressed by Henry M. Long Esq., in an able and effective manner.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Harmersville Friday evening, at which Alfred Burnett presided, assisted by Jos. Hancock and W. C. Robinson as Vice Presidents. Addresses were made by Col. Haymaker, Mr. Culbertson and S. F. Frazier. The West Deer township marching club, numbering 40 men, and the Hoboken club, numbering 30, were present.

A large and earnest meeting was held at Martin's school house, West Deer township, on Saturday night. The meeting was called to order by Captain Magill, and the following officers elected: Chairman, C. K. McElheny. Esq; Vice Presidents, Robert Herron, S. G. McAllister, Robert Scott, Joseph S. Thompson and Robert Black. Secretary, W. H. Magill. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, the school house being filled to its utmost capacity. Addresses were delivered by S. P. Fulton, Jos. S. Haymaker and R. S. Frazier, Esqs., after which the meeting adjourned, with three rousing cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

NOTES OF THE EAST END PARADE.

The Grand Central Battalion, of Allegheny, brought up the rear of the West Division, being the second best of the day. Field officers—Wm. C. Cooke, Major, Harry Pfahl, Q. M., James Watt, Adjutant, Dr. J. D. White, S. M., Capt. Frank Kitchen, Co. A, Capt. J. A. Barker, Co. B, Capt. J. Reynolds, Co. C, Capt. Joel Bigelow, Co. D. Special Aids—Henry Robinson, Joseph Milligen, S. S. Watters, James Milligen.

The T. M. Bayne "Continental" Marching Club, Capt. Morgan McCombs, accompanied by the Great Western Band, acted as an escort to Gen. Negley, at the East End parade, and were applauded all along the line for their fine marching and military appearance. Capt. McCombs deserves great credit for the promptness in reporting his club, and the excellent arrangement made for bringing the boys to the city.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

The Second ward marching club was presented with a large and beautiful banner at their hall on Fifth avenue, Saturday evening, prior to the East End procession. The banner was the gift of the Hon. Jos. M. Gazzam, the next Senator of the Forty-third District; on one side is inscribed in large gilt letters "Second Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Marching Club," with a large and well-executed picture of Rutherford B. Hayes in the center. On the other side was "Senate Joseph M. Gazzam." The presentation speech was made by S. A. Will, Esq., and received on the part of the club by W. H. Duval, Esq.

MEETING AT CALIFORNIA, PA.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of this place arranged for an open air meeting on their own account, Thursday night, with grand success. A large and enthusiastic meeting greeted the speakers, and the remark was made by them that it was the most orderly and attentive they had met during the campaign. Messrs. Hon. H. J. Vankirk, of Washington, Pa., made effective and telling speeches. Mr. McClain, candidate for Assembly, made a short speech and was well received. Democrats were present in force and behaved in a gentlemanly way, and there is quite a number who will vote the Republican ticket.

BEAVER COUNTY REPUBLICAN RALLY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"Old Beaver" is all ablaze with political fire and "white smoke" torches.

The turn out of the marching clubs last night was one of the largest and finest ever seen in this region. The boys from Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Fallston, Bridgewater, Beaver, Freedom and Rochester were out in full force, headed by the Beaver Falls Band.

The hum of the drum, the clear notes of the fife, the harmony of the different instruments of the band, the loud and frequent huzzas of the boys and the grand echo from the sidewalks made the hills and valleys resound. The people turned out en masse, men, women and children, to see their parades. It had been announced that at the close of the marching, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and others would address the people in the Diamond, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was deemed impracticable to have any speeches.

Considerable disappointment was occasioned by the change of programme as many citizens from the different towns and the surrounding country had assembled to hear the issues of the day discussed. We are assured that this will yet be done. Look out for an increased Republican majority in "Old Beaver."—6.

RALLY AT BECK'S RUN.

The Republicans of Lower St. Clair had a grand rally at Beck's Run, near the office of Hayes' coal works, on Friday night last. The marching club of that township was out in full force—75 men—and the Baldwin township "Straight-aways," Captain Gilboney, numbering 80 men, were also on the ground. The attendance was very large, there being at least 1,000 present. 'Squire Ritchie presided, and speeches were made by H. A. Coller, Esq., Hon. Russel Errett, and Colonel Daniels, of Virginia, all of which were listened to patiently, and were enthusiastically applauded. While the speakers were being escorted to the meeting from the terminus of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, by a detachment of the marching club, the procession was attacked by a cowardly mob of roughs, and all sorts of missiles thrown. Fortunately, no one was hurt; but it is a mark of Democratic intolerance, and shows what tyranny may be expected should the Democrats get into power. While the marching clubs were waiting for the speakers one of the Democratic mob was denounced his determination to vote a split ticket. He was instantly stripped of his uniform and sent packing.

SANDY CREEK.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held on Friday evening at Sandy Creek village, Penn township, Pa. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—L. B. Leadbeater.

Vice Presidents—Lauidius Aber, Adam Essler, B. F. Tarr, Joseph Stotler, Robert Stahler, Hugh Stahler, William J. Aber, Luther Johnston, Wm. Oriukshawk, John Ireland, Joseph Morris, John Thompson, Dold. Hays, Jacob Aber, James C. Latham, Edward Jones, James McCurdy, John Gilmore, Jas. Pearsoll, John Simons, Erwin Burkart and Henry Stroup.

Secretaries—S. E. Birchfield and M. J. Riggins.

Mr. L. L. Leadbeater, on taking the chair, after stating the political issues of the day in a forcible manner, introduced James Fitzsimmons, Esq., who spoke eloquently on Home Industry, and was followed by the Hon. Thomas Howard and Augustus Steiner, Esq., an intelligent miner.

WOOD'S RUN.

There was held a large meeting at Wood's Run on Saturday evening. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—David B. Oliver.

Vice Presidents—S. D. Hubbard, William H. Slack, Charles H. Hartman, John O. Edwards, John Foster, John Smith, Thos. A. Harris, Robert McAfee, Walton Woolsey, Noah James, Charles Kennedy and David Davis.

Secretaries—W. R. Canham, Charles Phillips, Andrew Johnson and the Reporters.

Speeches were made by D. W. Moore, of Virginia, Hon. Miles S Humphries, H. A. Collier and C. S. Robb, Esqs. The several address were forcible philosophic against the presumption of the rebel Southern chevaliers to rule the Northern mudsills, and touched acutely the hides of Northern Democratic doughfaces. At the conclusion of the meeting three loyal cheers were given for the entire ticket.

Hon. J. K. Billingsley and S. R. Smith, Esq., will address the citizens of Wood's Run next Tuesday.

Dr. Belsey has presented each of the East End Republican marching clubs with appropriate banners.

PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN.

Tuesday, October 24, at
8:15 and 8:45 A. M.,
BY
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
FARE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Children under 12 years of age half fare.
Tickets good for ten days.
Privilege of stopping at
WASHINGTON CITY AND BALTIMORE.
GO NOW.

Get home before the election day. Centennial Exhibition closes November 10th.

Fare to Philadelphia and back after that date will be twenty dollars.

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Come to 131 Federal Street

for your no iron coal vases, coal hods, &c

Cloaks.

Prices to suit you—$4 to $35.

BIBER & EASTON.

BREVITIES.

····Thousands of dollars changed hands on the boat race.

····Saturday night's torchlight procession was the *beau* parade of the season.

····Prof. Gilbert has gone to Chicago with his balloon. He left Saturday evening.

····For an ordinary cabbage rose our florists charge ten cents. About a cent a smell.

····Yes